

Republican State Convention.

Head Quarters of the State Republican Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS, Feb. 23, 1872.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the city of Lowell on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia, June 18th, A. D. 1872.

The State of representation to the State Convention will be the last Congressional vote for John T. Tappan. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast at said election for John Tappan, with an additional delegate for fifty and upwards in excess thereof, and each organized society will be entitled to one additional delegate.

The following table exhibits the number of delegates to which each county is entitled:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Delegates. Includes Adams, Andover, Amesbury, etc.

All County Republican Committees are hereby notified and requested to call County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, and to transmit such delegates to the State Convention, and to transmit such delegates to the State Convention, and to transmit such delegates to the State Convention.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A lively set-to occurred on the floor of the Missouri House of Representatives, at Jefferson City, on Tuesday last week, between H. J. Lathlaw, a member, and Craffon, Sergeant-at-Arms, growing out of a quarrel about some measure of local legislation.

The House appointed a Committee of Investigation, and half a day was spent investigating the subject, when the antagonists were released without a fine or even a reprimand. The fuss was entirely within the Democratic family.

It seems to be settled that the Pope contemplates an early removal from Rome.

Burlington, Iowa, is negotiating the subject of establishing stock-yards.

The Mississippi River is clear of ice from St. Louis to Rock Island.

A steamer line is projected between St. Petersburg and New York.

The reports of gold discoveries in Black Hills are reiterated, notwithstanding recent denials.

The United States Senate has passed the bill for the creation of public buildings at St. Louis and Little Rock.

A foreign correspondent says that the Marquis de Bat, the original of Disraeli's novel of "Lothair," is to be married to the daughter of Lord Howard.

The telegraph announces that Gov. Warmoth declares his purpose to oppose the election of Grant. Thus the President escapes one danger after another.

The Chicago Evening Mail estimates that over one-third of the population of North Division of that city, have already returned to their former locations and that two-thirds will have returned before another winter.

Great excitement prevails in Clay and Platte counties, Mo., on account of the presence of mad dogs. The St. Joseph Herald says that quite a number of persons have been bitten and a regular dog-killing has commenced.

Gen. O. D. Howard has gone to Arkansas under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the trouble with the Apaches.

The New Hampshire election came off on Tuesday. Were it not for the impracticability of the labor reform and temperance parties the election of the Republican ticket would have been assured but in the face of positive defeat, they run organized tickets. The vote of New Hampshire last spring was for Weston (Dem.), 31,700, and Pike (Rep.), 33,892, with about a thousand votes divided between the Labor Reform and Temperance parties.

What the result was on Tuesday, we are unadvised as yet.

There is consternation among the friends of Oakley Hall and the Ring thieves at the unexpected appearance upon the stand of their late "pal," Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer, as a witness on the trial of Hall. His testimony fully sustains all that has been alleged concerning the robberies by the Ring thieves.

The Irish Republic advises the Irish Republicans to stand by President Grant, whom it pronounces the kindest and fairest man to all races that ever sat in the Presidential chair.

GOVERNOR DENNISON.

We are pleased to notice that our suggestion of the name of Ex-Governor Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, is heartily endorsed by our people, as also that a large number of our exchanges have expressed themselves in his favor. We are, every succeeding day, stronger in the belief that no better choice could be made, and that he is the man, above all others who could unite the Republican party of the country.

As a polished gentleman, accomplished and tried Statesman, he has few peers in the country. His ability and integrity is acknowledged by every one and all parties, and we trust the Philadelphia Convention will recognize the claims of Ohio, and place that gentleman's name on the ticket with Grant, as we firmly believe he is the choice of the Republican masses of the country.

In that dark and terrible hour when it appeared as though the hosts of rebellion and England united would crush out republican liberty, Wm. Dennison, as Governor of Ohio, was found ministering to the wants, not only of Ohio soldiers, but of all who took up arms in defence of the old flag. Untold thousands of western soldiers can testify how zealous he was, and how the freezing limbs and craving stomachs of the "boys in blue" were by Dennison, in union with the large, patriotic hearts and noble efforts of Governors Morton and Yates, covered and filled, and the way the western soldiers would pile up votes for Grant and Dennison would be a caution to traitors and bolters.

The Kansas Scandal.

We are indebted to Rev. T. J. Morgan for a copy of the report made by the special committee appointed by the Kansas State Legislature, to enquire into alleged venality in the senatorial campaign of that State last year, which report is unanimously signed and confirmed by the charge, that Caldwell owes his seat in the U. S. Senate, to the corrupt use of money, and had no foundation in the confidence of the people. The testimony against Caldwell is overwhelming and conclusive. His special friend was Len T. Smith, a demagogue. Caldwell's friends paid Thomas Carney, another candidate, \$7,000 to retire from the field. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company paid \$10,000 for Caldwell, and agreed to pay \$20,000 for the same. George Smith, now County Treasurer of Leavenworth, paid out \$20,000 for Caldwell.

In the election every Democrat voted for Caldwell on joint ballot, and no doubt is entertained that each and all of them received money. Caldwell admitted after his election that the feat cost him \$90,000. Their going solid for Caldwell, defeated Sidney Clark, his competitor.

Now this case but renders us the more antagonistic to the policy of electing State Senators and representatives to do what the people in their sovereign capacity are better qualified to do, and we hope the day is not far distant when the present system will be abolished and U. S. Senators go to Washington with credentials from the people, rather than from their irresponsible servants.

THE Q. M. & P. R. R.

Mr. Editor.—The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R. Company, was organized under the General Railroad Law of Missouri, on the 21st day of June, 1869, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River opposite the city of Quincy, Illinois, a distance of about 250 miles, through the counties of Marion, Lewis, Knox, Adair, Sullivan, Grundy, Harrison, George, Nodaway and Atchison, in the State of Missouri, to a point on the east bank of the Missouri River, opposite the city of Brownville, Nebraska.

This Company, under its charter, is authorized to create stock to the amount of six millions of dollars. Subscriptions, up to the present time, have been made by cities, counties, townships and individuals, to aid in the construction of this road, over two millions of dollars.

This road will have for its tributaries at the city of Quincy, its eastern terminus, the Toledo & Wabash and Western, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Quincy, Warsaw & Burlington, and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R.'s. The last two named, with their Eastern connections, form grand trunk lines of railways extending from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic States. The Quincy, Moscow & Burlington R. R., extending in a northerly direction to Burlington, connects with the system of rail roads in Iowa and Montana, and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R. forms a connecting link between Quincy and St. Louis and the many rail roads radiating from that point. The Quincy Missouri & Pacific R. R. will also form a connection at Edina, 35 miles west of Quincy, with the Missouri & Mississippi R. R., which is being constructed from Alexandria, Mo., to Sedalia and Fort Scott, at Kirksville, 70 miles west of Quincy it connects with the North Missouri R. R., affording a line of communication with Iowa, Minnesota and Omaha, and at Oak Station, in Centre County, with the Chicago & South Western R. R., furnishing a direct route through Kansas City, Leavenworth and Lawrence over the Kansas Pacific and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R.'s, making connection with the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Pacific R. R. At or near Albany, Centre County, it connects with the St. Joseph, Chillicothe & Omaha R. R., making connections with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha. At Bethany Harrison County, it strikes the St. Joseph & Iowa R. R. running from Bethany to St. Joseph. At Meryville, Nodaway County, 50 miles east of Brownville, Neb., it intersects the Missouri Valley R. R., extending from St. Joseph to Iowa. At Phelps Station, Atchison County, Mo., it crosses the St. Joseph, Kansas City &

Council Bluffs R. R. At Brownville, Neb., it connects with the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific R. R., which is now being built from Brownville, to Ft. Kearney, Denver, etc.

A careful survey has been made of the whole road, from West Quincy to Brownville, Neb., the right of way has been secured from Quincy to Kirksville; most of the grading, masonry and trains done for some distance. Daily trains are now running west from Quincy, about 40 miles, and expect to be running to Kirksville, 70 miles, early this summer. The work on the east end of this road is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do it. Negotiations are now pending in New York, for sale of bonds, which is expected to be closed in a few days, when the Company expect to commence work at Brownville, and carry the line east as rapidly as possible to Kirksville.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held in West Quincy, March 5th, the following Directors were selected to serve for one year:

- C. A. Savage, Quincy, Ills. John Wood, " " Caleb M. Pomeroy, " " Thomas Jasper, " " Chas. H. Hall, " " Thos. Redmond, " " Geo. Adams, " " Henry Root, " "

M. G. Rosenberry, Mayville, Mo. J. W. Blackburn, Rockport, Mo. Jas. M. De France, Kirksville, Mo. Phillip B. Lincoln, Edina, Mo. A. P. Cogswell, Brownville, Neb. Officers of Road as follows:

- C. A. Savage, President. J. W. Blackburn, Vice President. C. H. Hall, Treasurer. Geo. P. King, Secretary. Jno. H. Schenck, Chief Eng'r and General Superintendent.

Everything pertaining to this Road is encouraging. More aid is still being voted along the line, and there is no reason to doubt but the whole line will be complete and running to Brownville during the year 1873.

A. P. COGSWELL.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

Complaint is constantly made of the injustice and inequality of our revenue laws—the inefficiency of our collection laws, and especially of the unsatisfactory results of all attempts which have heretofore been made for the collection of taxes. Under the first head, the injustice of our revenue and assessment laws, it is claimed that the people owning property in towns are subjected to a different rule and are compelled to pay heavier taxes than those owning land in the country. It is undoubtedly true, that city property does pay greater taxes according to value than farming lands, or personal property in the country. Why? Is it because the law makes a different rule for assessment and collection? In two cases the law prescribes exemptions favorable to the farmers, 1st. It exempts the increase of value of farms, by reason of improvements thereon, to the amount of \$1000, but taxes the land for its value and for all increase by reason of improvements exceeding \$1000. 2d. The law exempts from taxation for five years, \$100 for each acre of forest trees for timber, and \$50 for each acre of fruit trees planted and cultivated as prescribed.

In regard to all other property as it occurs to me at present, the rule is exactly the same in town and country. Leaving out the property of exempting the increase of value for improvements and for the cultivation of trees for the present, and admitting that the property owner in towns and cities does pay a higher rate than that owned in the country, let us look into the cause of the inequality of the burden.

Sec. 3 of the Revenue Act of 1869, page 181, provides that "all taxable property, real and personal, shall be listed and valued each year, at its actual value at the place of listing," and each assessor takes and submits an oath attached to the assessment in every case where he has been required to ascertain the value of any property, he was diligent, and by the best means in his power, endeavored to ascertain the actual and value, and that the amount and value is set down in his return." Each owner of personal property is required to list and swear to the value of the same. The levy by the county commissioners, is of course, at a certain rate on all the property listed.

If all the property is listed at its actual value, and a uniform rate is imposed upon it, each person would be required to pay his share of the taxes according to the property he owns. The only inequality therefore, which the law in its present state sanctions, is that caused by exemptions for improvements and the cultivation of trees. I have no means of estimating the actual amount, or proportion of property covered by these exemptions, but I will undertake to say that they are not the source of the greatest inequalities, which practically cause the residents of towns to pay more than their share of taxes.

It will be seen by the printed reports of the board of assessors,—if there exists such a board, the law creating it has escaped my observation,—that the rate per acre at which the land in each precinct should be listed, and also the average price of listing personal property. But the law says it shall be listed at its actual value, and the assessor swears that he has so listed and valued it, and has used all means in his power to arrive at a correct valuation.

Under the arrangement for guessing at the value of property in a mass, as adopted by the assessors, the only labor required of the assessor in listing lands is to find out who owns each piece of land in his precinct, which he can do by consulting W. H. Hooper's abstracts, quite as correctly as in any other mode, and setting down opposite each tract, the valuation at which they had agreed to guess it to be worth, and give notice to the farmers to come and claim their exemptions. Is this the method for securing equality? If it professes to secure

uniformity, it is a fraud and a delusion. It only secures a saving of labor and the exercise of judgment, on the part of the assessor, and to all intents and purposes is absolutely worthless for the only end for which an assessor is created. And it seems to me that the adoption of this mode of assessing is sufficient to invalidate any levy that may be made under it. The injustice of this method is doubtless severely felt by farmers themselves where land is valued higher in proportion than it should be. Land worth \$20 per acre is assessed just the same as that only worth \$2000, or in Brownville precinct land worth \$50 per acre is averaged at \$12, so as to be required to pay no more tax than other lands valued at the same rate and worth perhaps one-fifth as much. But it is impossible to make such a sweeping average of town property. If the assessors should agree to assess town lots at \$100 each, about the minimum valuation, as they have agreed to assess land at its minimum, the absurdity and injustice of the proceeding would be so apparent that it would not for a moment be tolerated. Yet at the same time, this town property is in the same taxing district for State and county purposes, as the farms in this county. And if the rule is not good between farmers themselves, still less is it between city and country real estate owners. But as this rule of assessment is not adopted as to town property, some other method has to be resorted to, to ascertain the valuation of town property. The assessors of town property are therefore driven to the necessity of putting a valuation upon it nearly approaching its actual worth, more or less correct according to the honesty and judgment of the assessor. And when the board of equalization meets, the natural result has been that town property has been put up and country property put down to suit the views of commissioners, or modify the complaint of farmers.

From these few suggestions, which I think who ever will take the pains to investigate will find correct, it will appear, as I undertook to prove, that the greatest inequality and injustice in taxation does not result from the actual state of the law, though the law is certainly unjust in its exemptions, but from its defective execution.

There are some arguments to justify or at least extenuate the exemptions above mentioned. They are only temporary and are made for the purpose of developing the agricultural resources of the State, an object which it is of the highest importance of the cities to promote. But it is impossible to excuse or extenuate the miserable equalization of property for taxation. And until it is reformed wholly and thoroughly, there are no legal means to compel the payment of taxes.

The Democratic press are making a great ado because they say the debt of the south has been increased upward of two hundred thousand dollars since the war, all through Republican rule. Leaving out of view and calculation how much of this debt has been imposed by the Ku-Klux, a Democratic institution, we would enquire, does not this showing for ten States exhibit it well as compared with the two hundred millions saddled upon the people of the one city of New York, under excessive Democratic rule?

Early Days in Nemaha County.

BY W. A. P.

Editor Advertiser:—The most of your readers are aware that Kansas and Nebraska were opened for settlement in 1854. Kansas being extensively advertised, received the most of the emigrants that came to the Missouri river, and when I came to Brownville in April 1857, the inhabited part of the city, was mostly within the boundaries between College and Atlantic streets, and between Second and the river.

There were three general stores in the city. Dr. McPherson kept one, where the Star Hotel now stands with R. P. Hutchins as clerk. McAtister, Dozier & Co. kept another on Main street, west of the alley between Levee and First streets, with Theodore Hill and Robert Toomey as clerks. The third was kept by I. T. Whyte & Co., with R. T. Palmer as clerk, at the N. W. corner of First and Main sts. Wm. Rossell kept the grand hotel, in a log house where John R. Bell's office now stands. Governors, Judges and other dignitaries, always put up at Rossell's. Tallent Edwards kept the American House, and nearly every family kept some boarders. Dan was pecking away in a log building near the American House—worked 12 hours each day, and rested on Sundays by taking his dog and gun, and rambling over the hills in search of game. Dan always was "old business."

Doc Holladay had a Drug store and the Post Office in part of the building now occupied by Rossell. The Advertiser was printed in a building which stood where Mr. Hordley's stable stands. Lushbaugh & Carson, bankers, occupied the building now occupied by Souder, while general Dave Seigel, had a mammoth stock of clothing in the building now occupied by Craddock, the gun-smith.

The Nemaha Valley Bank was kept where Swan & Brother now hold forth, and there was a saloon on First street, near Gibson's blacksmith shop. Somewhere in the interior of Pascoe's, there was a saloon, and in that room, and imagine if you can, that in that room, learned Judges have charged grand juries, numerous disciples of Coke and Blackstone have expounded the law to intelligent but juryless—many the glad tidings of salvation, and that several peddlars have there taught the rising generation, and I think you will exclaim, ye Gods and little

fishes, to what base uses we are sometimes brought.

I. T. Whyte lived where Dr. Craze lives. Homer Johnson was in the A. G. Gates house; G. W. Bratton, where Thurman resides; "Dick" Brown, founder of Brownville, on School House block, and Col. Furnas at his present place of residence.

Dave Plasters lived on what is now the Starry farm; Judge Wheeler, on the Chamberlain farm, John and Miram Mintek, on the Ira Moore farm; while H. Alderman, John and Will Bennett, A. Dodd, Uncle Billy Hall, Geo. Crow, Henry Harman, R. S. Hannaford and numbers of others too numerous to mention, were on the farms they at present own. There were quite a number of other men in town at that time, that are with us yet, among whom I remember father Eastwick, Jake and Reub. Berger, B. Westfall, Jerry Marlatt, and S. B. Summers, and also quite a number of more youths, who are now middle aged men, and heads of families, such as H. M. Atkinson, W. H. Hoover, T. W. Bedford, D. H. McLaughlin, Walt Hackney, J. L. Colhapp, Sam Summers and Jim Gibson.

During the summer of '57, there was a large addition to the population of Brownville, among whom I remember, J. C. Deuser, who made tin cups, and sold stores in the same building Den was working in; Jake Maroin who stiched away in the log Court House; Evan Worthing, who opened a bakery on First street, north of Main; Ab Gates, and Tim McLaughlin, who first jobs of work were on the Brownville House, a part of which now contains Lett's Drug Store; and Moses Coomer, whose first job was building the U. S. Land Office, now occupied by E. H. Wilcox.

Early in 1857, Congress passed an Act creating several Land Offices in Nebraska, one of which was to be located at Brownville, and among the prominent events of the season, were the arrivals of the officers, and the opening of the office.

In those days, when two federal officers were to be appointed in one locality, one was always a southern man, and the other, "a northern man with southern principles." The gentlemen appointed to the Nemaha Land Office were Colonel C. B. Smith, a native of New York, and "Cannell" Geo. H. Nixon of Tennessee. Col. Smith was a genial, pleasant man, who always tried to keep every person about him in a good humor, and to make life one grand holiday.

"Cannell" Nixon was of a different temperament, and though a kind-hearted man, there was a great deal of "fuss and feathers" about him. In his younger days he had been very poor, and as he was fond of specializing, he was called upon to address the multitude, and on every occasion, he would tell us how poor he had been, then straightening himself to the fullest extent, he would look round on the audience, as much as to say, now see what I am.

He had also stereotyped sentence, that he also dragged into each speech. He would give this great and growing country, and wind up with "somewhere in the Mississippi valley, we will build a monument as high as the thought of man, and on it place the American flag." On all festive occasions he would drag in the "American Eagle with one foot on the Alleghenies, the other on the Rocky Mountains, he bathes his plumage in the thunders home."

"The Cannell" being a southern gentleman, evaded some of the peculiar southern property, and as the constitution protected him in his right to all of his property in the common territories of the Union, he availed himself of his rights, and in addition to his family, he brought to Nebraska a slave woman and her infant babe. Slavery is, or was, a terrible affair, but slavery had sometimes a comic, as well as a tragic side.

Most of your readers know that when cows are fed on the range or commons late in the summer and in autumn, they will fatten and hide to avoid being milked. The "Cannell" wench would go to the ravines and woods, and hide away to avoid milk. Almost every morning, several men would be rambling among the ravines and thickets, and when the others met any person, would ask, "have you seen my cow?" and when found, the cow would be driven home to be milked. The "Cannell" question always was, "have you seen my wench?" and when he found her, would drive her home to cook breakfast. In the autumn of '58, he took his peculiar property to Tennessee and left it there; it didn't pay in Nebraska.

The Land Office was opened in the course of the summer, much to the joy of the settlers, who previous to that, had to go to Omaha to transact their business.

In those days, on being introduced to a stranger, the first question generally was, "how long have you been in Nebraska?" If the person answering, had been here only a few weeks or months, he would meekly reply "I am only a new comer," but if he had been here a year, or longer, he would exclaim with pride and dignity, "well, I am one of the old settlers. I came here when the Indians were as thick as hair on a dog." The second question was, "what State did you come from?" About one third would answer "from Miami county, Ohio," and another third "from Missouri," while the remaining third were "outside barbarians." I used to think that if I ever was so fortunate as to be born again, and had any voice in the matter, I would be born either in Miami county, Ohio, or somewhere in "Missouri."

The Missourians were generally pro-slavery in politics, the Ohioans were anti-slavery, and the remainder were "which and t'other," and as the people came here in the midst of an exciting contest on the slavery question, it is remarkable that so little bad feeling was manifested on this exciting topic of conversation.

Society was rougher than it is now, many of the men had the bad habit

BRIDGE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1872, for the erection of a Bridge on Rock Creek, in Glen Rock precinct, near the Glen Rock Post Office, where a spring for a bridge is already done to meet said bridge. The bridge to be 60 feet span, 14 feet wide.

The Board of County Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids, By order of the Board.

JAMES M. HACKER, Clerk.

CITY ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1872, an election will be held for the election of the following officers:

- One Mayor, One Police Judge, One Marshal, One Clerk, One Treasurer, One Constable, 1st Ward, One Constable, 2nd Ward, One Constable, 3rd Ward, One Constable, 4th Ward, One Constable, 5th Ward, One Constable, 6th Ward, One Constable, 7th Ward, One Constable, 8th Ward, One Constable, 9th Ward, One Constable, 10th Ward, One Constable, 11th Ward, One Constable, 12th Ward, One Constable, 13th Ward, One Constable, 14th Ward, One Constable, 15th Ward, One Constable, 16th Ward, One Constable, 17th Ward, One Constable, 18th Ward, One Constable, 19th Ward, One Constable, 20th Ward, One Constable, 21st Ward, One Constable, 22nd Ward, One Constable, 23rd Ward, One Constable, 24th Ward, One Constable, 25th Ward, One Constable, 26th Ward, One Constable, 27th Ward, One Constable, 28th Ward, One Constable, 29th Ward, One Constable, 30th Ward, One Constable, 31st Ward, One Constable, 32nd Ward, One Constable, 33rd Ward, One Constable, 34th Ward, One Constable, 35th Ward, One Constable, 36th Ward, One 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